DOCUMENT RESUME

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IDENTIFIERS	*Johnson County Community College KS

ABSTRACT

In a special election in 1967, Johnson County (Kansas) voters approved by a three-to-one margin the establishment of a community college district, and in June 1969, voters approved $12.9 million in bonds to purchase a 220-acre site and to construct five buildings for a permanent campus. In August 1969, classes began in leased facilities, and in August 1972, classes and all operations moved to the permanent campus where close to 100 full-time faculty began teaching more than 3,600 students. In September 1973, the college was fully accredited by the Kansas State Department of Education. This history of JCCC provides information on the construction dates of specific facilities, reviews current programs available, profiles the student body, reviews enrollment trends from 1970 to 1990, provides revenue data, reviews graduation rates, and presents data on the number and gender of full-time instructors from 1970 to 1990. The bulk of the report consists of enrollment data tables examining student credit-hour enrollment; full-time equivalency enrollment; non-credit registrations; headcount enrollment and credit-hour enrollment by sex, age, residence, class level, race, and educational objective; and enrollment by full-time/part-time status. Among the data presented are the following: (1) minorities comprised 6.4% of the 1990 student body; (2) headcount enrollment has increased by 488.6% since 1970, with total fall 1990 enrollment at 13,744; (3) since 1976, female students have outnumbered male students; (4) in-state tuition has increased from $10 per credit in 1970 to $22 in 1990; and (5) the percentage of full-time female instructors has increased from 35.3% in 1970 to 42.2% in 1990. (PAA)

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A 20-YEAR HISTORY OF JCCC 1970-1990

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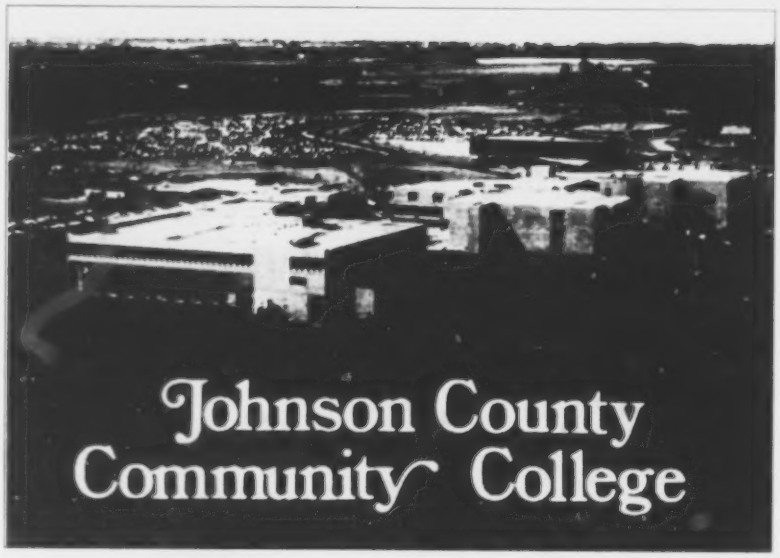

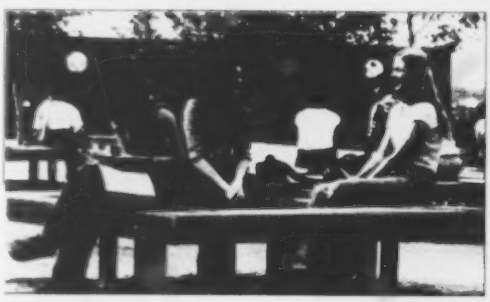

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A 20-YEAR HISTORY OF JCCC 1970 - 1990

BOARD OF TRUSTEES – SEPTEMBER 1991

President	Dr. Charles J. Carlsen
Chairman	Mrs. Virginia Krebs
Vice Chairman	Dr. Mary Lou Taylor
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Clerk	Dr. Robert W. Fry
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Johnson County Community College
12345 College at Quivira
Overland Park, KS 66210-1299
(913) 469-8500

PREFACE

The year 1990 saw Johnson County Community College (JCCC) entering its third decade of providing educational opportunities for the people of Johnson County. It also represented a milestone in the college's history—more than 20 years of service to the community. Those 20 years represented a period of tremendous growth and change for the college in terms of facilities, enrollment, budget and curricular offerings.

The following report details some of the changes that occurred between 1970 and 1990 and provides a historical picture and perspective of the college over that 20-year period. Questions regarding this report should be directed to:

Office of Institutional Research
Johnson County Community College
12345 College at Quivira
Overland Park, KS 66210-1299
(913) 469-8500, ext. 3447

JOHNSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

History of JCCC

1963-1966: Feasibility study conducted •

In July 1963, the Board of County Commissioners appointed a citizens' committee to study the need for and feasibility of a county community college.

In December 1966, the committee unanimously recommended that such a college be established.

1967: Community college district established •

In June 1967, the community college district was established after being approved by a three-to-one margin in a special county election in March.

1969: Campus site developed •

In June 1969, Johnson County voters approved $12.9 million in general obligation bonds to purchase a 220-acre site and to construct five buildings for a permanent campus.

1969: Classes begun •

In August 1969, classes began in leased facilities in Merriam with an initial enrollment of 1,380 students.

1972: College moved to permanent campus •

In August 1972, classes and all operations were moved to the permanent campus at College Boulevard and Quivira Road.

In the fall semester, nearly 100 full-time faculty were teaching more than 3,600 students in credit transfer and career programs.

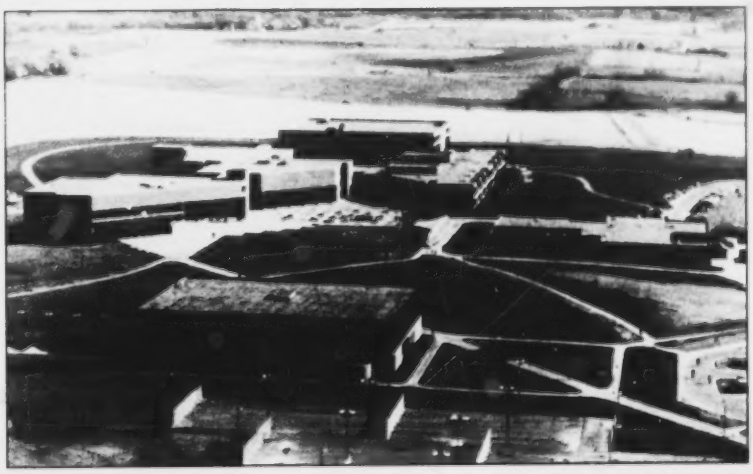
1973-1975: College earned full accreditation •

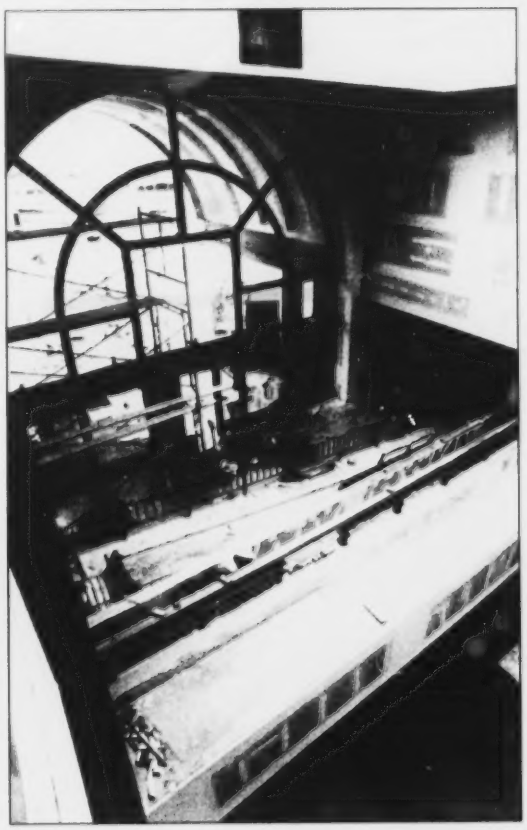
In September 1973, the college was fully accredited by the Kansas State Department of Education.

In March 1975, JCCC received full accreditation from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The college had earned previous provisional accreditations in 1969 and 1972.

1975-1990: College continued expansion •

Over the years, JCCC continued to expand its student enrollment, its instructional program, its faculty and staff and its physical facilities to meet the needs of a growing and prosperous county.





JCCC PRESIDENTS

Dr. Robert G. Harris	1968 to 1975
Dr. John E. Cleek	1975 to 1981
Dr. Charles J. Carlsen	1981 to Present

JCCC BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Members: 1967 to present

Maxine B. Allen	1967 to 1969
Barbara L. Bartocci	1977 to 1981
Molly Baumgardner	1987 to Present
Dr. Wilbur T. Billington*	1967 to 1975
Dr. Paul W. Brown	1990 to 1991
John F. Cramer	1975 to 1979, 1983 to 1990
Dr. Robert W. Fry*	1987 to Present
Dr. Jack J. Holder Jr.	1969 to 1977
Floyd H. Huggins	1981 to 1985
Jean C. Hunter*	1977 to Present
Allen Jones	1977 to 1978
Virginia Krebs*	1985 to Present
Ellen Laner	1967 to 1969
George H. Langworthy*	1975 to 1983
Susan Lindsay*	1979 to 1987
Alson R. Martin	1978 to 1981
Dr. John R. Price*	1969 to 1977
John H. Robinson	1967 to 1973
Carol H. Sader*	1981 to 1986
Dr. Joyce A. Smith*	1973 to 1977
Dr. O. Dale Smith*	1967 to 1975
Dr. Hugh W. Speer*	1967 to Present
Dr. Mary Lou Taylor	1991 to Present

*Served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees

JCCC HISTORY OF FACILITIES

Original Campus	Campus Services Building (CSB)	1972
	College Commons Building (COM)	1972
	Educational Media Center (EMC)	1972
	General Education Building (GEB)	1972
	Gymnasium Building (GYM)	1972
	Science Building (SCI)	1972
Additional Facilities	Arts and Technology Building (ATB)	1981
	Office and Classroom Building (OCB)	1983
	Industrial Technical Center (ITC)	1988
	Cultural Education Center (CEC)	1990
	The Children's Center (TCC)	1990

JCCC TODAY

Serves a growing and prosperous county

JCCC is located near the population center of Johnson County, one of the most prosperous counties in the country.

The college provides a variety of educational programs and services to the more than 360,000 residents of the county.

Johnson County is expected to experience continued population growth and economic development into the 21st century.

Maintains standing as the largest community college in the state

JCCC is the largest community college in Kansas, more than twice the size of any other community college in the state.

Only the three major state universities — the University of Kansas, Kansas State University and Wichita State University — have larger enrollments than JCCC.

One in five of all Kansas community college students and one in 13 of all students in higher education in Kansas attend JCCC.

Provides quality educational programs and services

JCCC provides a full range of programs for students intending to transfer to four-year colleges and universities.

JCCC offers more than 40 career programs for students who intend to begin their career immediately upon completion of college.

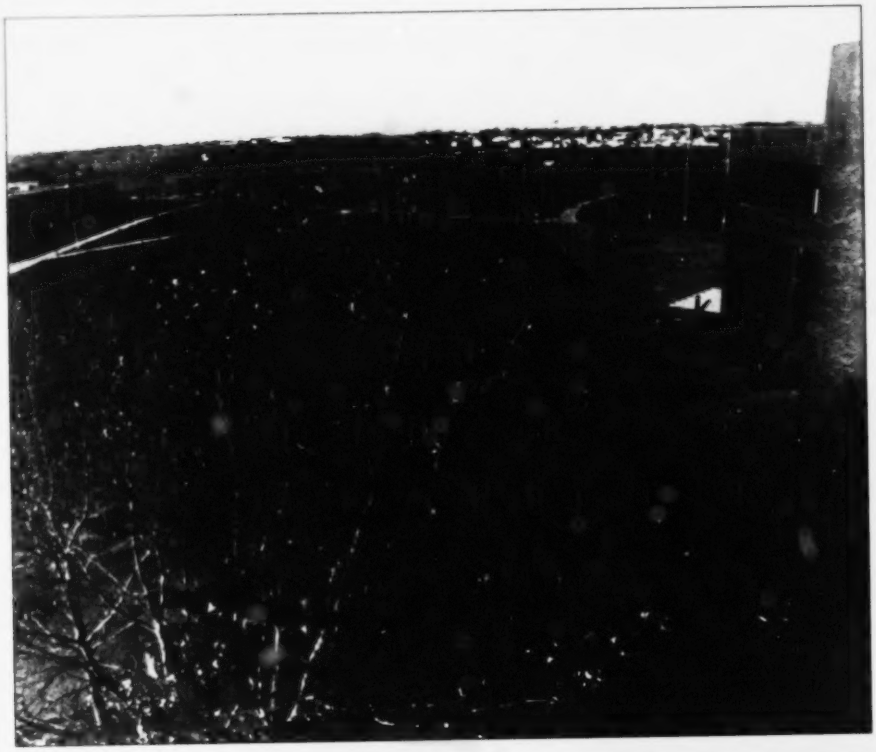
JCCC provides a large selection of continuing education and community service programs and activities.

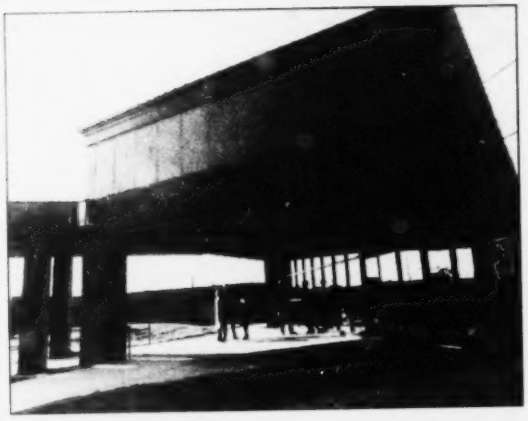
JCCC provides a variety of credit and non-credit instructional programs and support services to meet the needs of special clientele, including the mentally and physically disabled, the gifted and talented, senior citizens, high school students and college graduates.

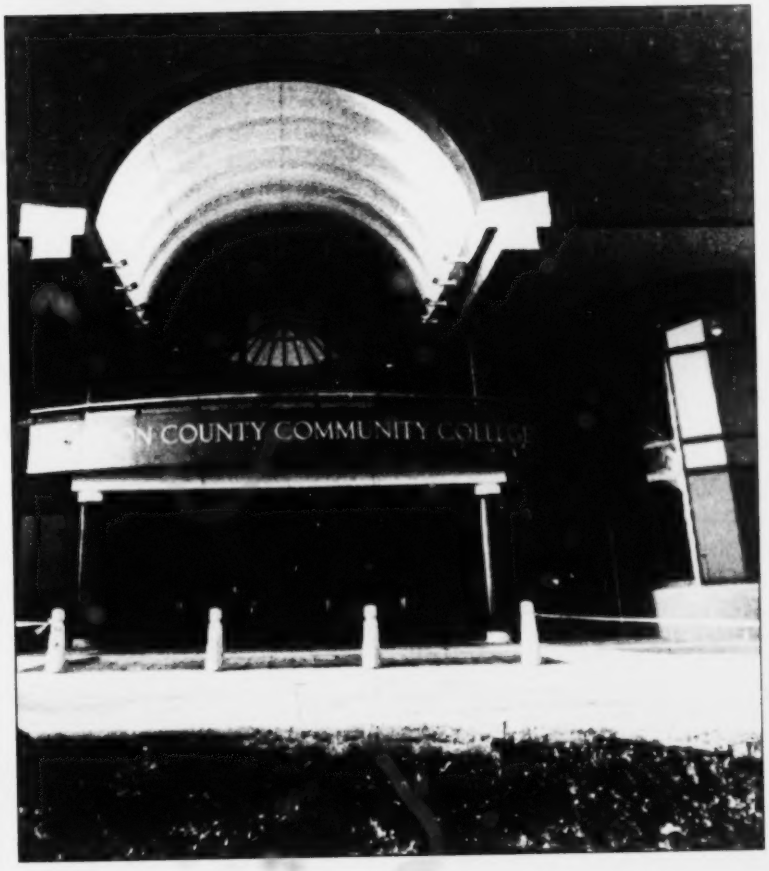
JCCC provides support services and programs in basic skills development and remediation to help students benefit from academic programs.

JCCC initiates programs and activities to develop audiences for cultural activities and, through its Cultural Education Center, provides facilities and services to support community and cultural activities.

JCCC continually expands its cooperative efforts to meet the educational needs of the county's businesses and industries.







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JCCC'S STUDENTS

Student age •

The average JCCC student is 27.7 years old. However, about half of JCCC's students are 23 years old or younger, and these account for nearly 62 percent of student credit-hour enrollment.

Female students are on the average older than male students (28.7 years for females in fall 1990 compared to 26.5 years for males).

Full-time/part-time status •

Part-time students outnumber full-time students by more than two to one. However, full-time students account for more than half of the student credit-hour enrollment.

Part-time students are older and more likely to be female.

Average student credit-hour load •

The fall 1990 average student load was 7.7 credit hours. On the average, male students tend to enroll in more hours than female students (8.0 vs. 7.3).

In general, younger students tend to enroll in more credit hours. Students 18-20 years old averaged 11.1 credit hours, while the average for 24-26-year-olds was 7.0 credit hours. For students in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups, the average was 5.7 and 4.9 credit hours, respectively.

Race •

Minorities accounted for 6.4 percent of JCCC's total enrollment in fall 1990.

Transfer students •

More than 45 percent of JCCC's graduates receiving associate degrees in 1990 indicated they intended to transfer to four-year colleges or universities.

In addition, many former JCCC students enroll in four-year colleges and universities before completing associate degree requirements.

More than 92 percent of respondents to a 1989 survey of former JCCC students who transferred to a four-year college or university indicated they had achieved their educational objective at JCCC.

Career student success •

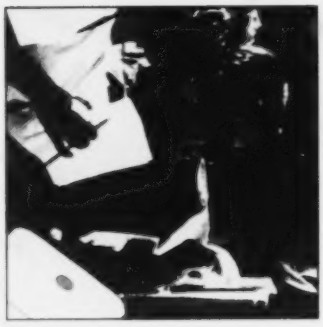
More than 80 percent of respondents to a 1990 survey of JCCC career program completers are employed in jobs related to their JCCC course of study.

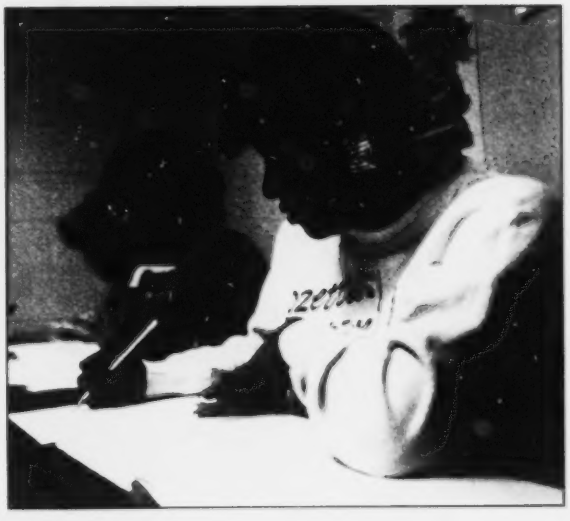
Reasons for attending •

JCCC's students cite proximity to home, lower costs and opportunities to work and attend college as the principal reasons for attending JCCC.

Johnson County high school graduates •

One in four 1990 Johnson County high school graduates attended JCCC during the fall 1990 semester.





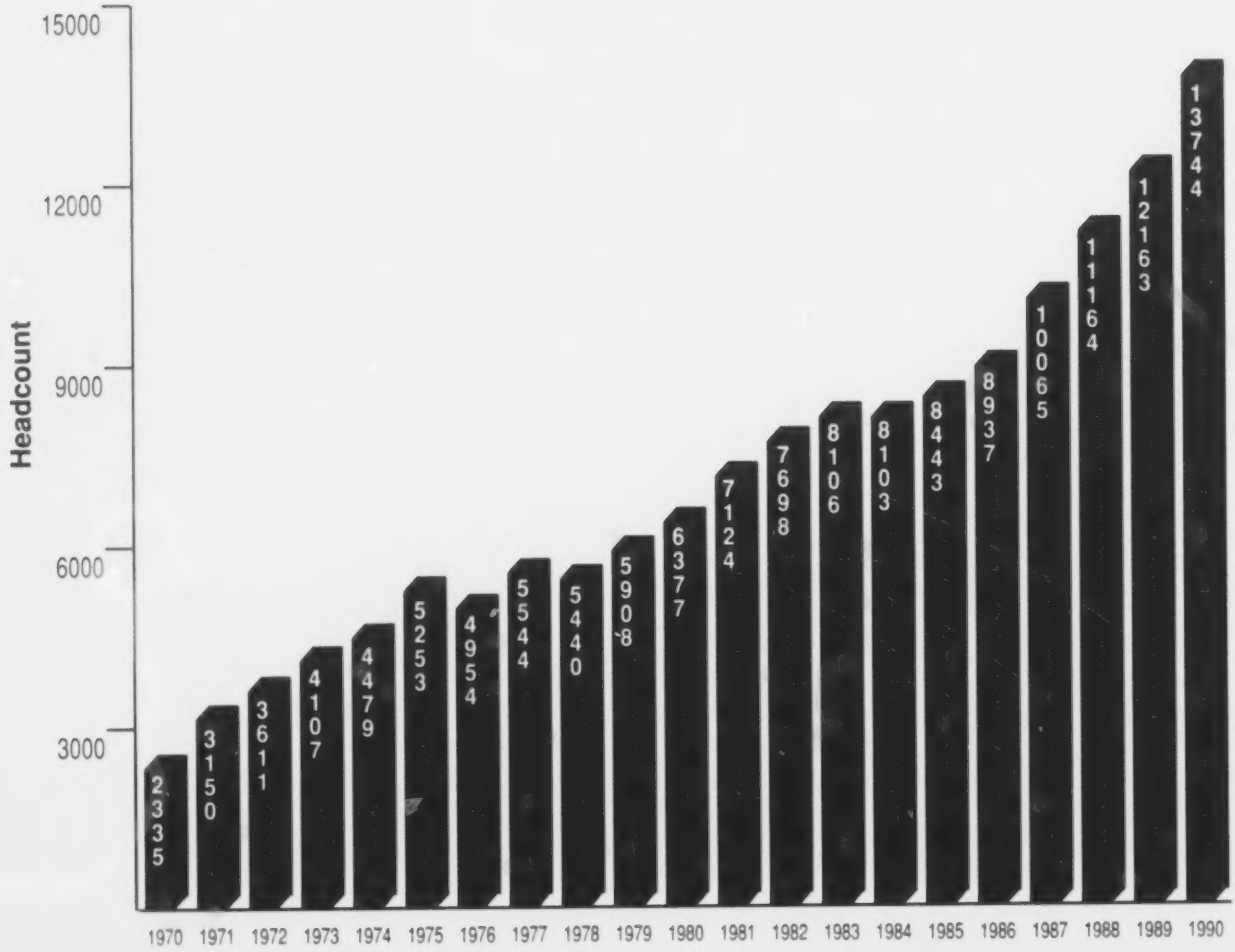
HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT FALL 1970-1990

- JCCC's headcount enrollment has increased 488.6 percent since 1970. Enrollment nearly tripled between 1970 and 1980 and more than doubled between 1980 and 1990.

- Over the last five years, headcount enrollment has grown 63 percent.

- The fall 1990 headcount of 13,744 represents an increase of 13 percent over the previous year.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
FALL 1970 - 1990



STUDENT CREDIT-HOUR ENROLLMENT

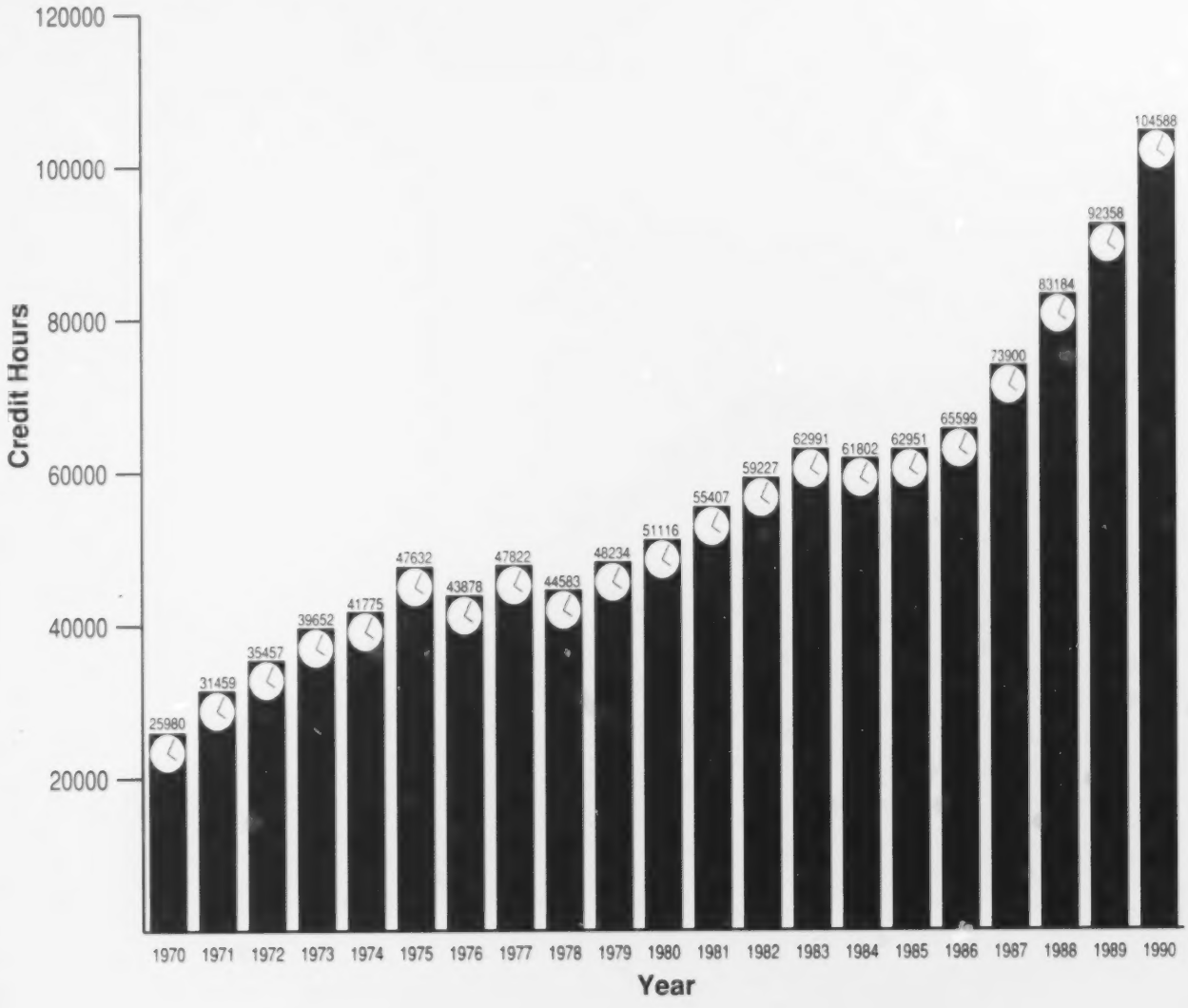
- Student credit-hour enrollment over the last 20 years has increased more than 300 percent, a slower rate than headcount enrollment.

- The greatest growth in student credit-hour enrollment occurred during the period 1970-75 (83.3 percent) and the most recent period 1985-90 (66.1 percent).

- Fall 1990 student credit-hour enrollment increased 13.2 percent over the previous year.

- While the average student credit-hour load has declined over the last 20 years as more part-time and older students enrolled at JCCC, the last three years have seen a slight reversal in this trend. In 1970 the average student credit-hour load was 11.1 credit hours compared to 7.3 credit hours in 1987 and 7.6 credit hours in 1990.

STUDENT CREDIT-HOUR ENROLLMENT
FALL 1970 - 1990

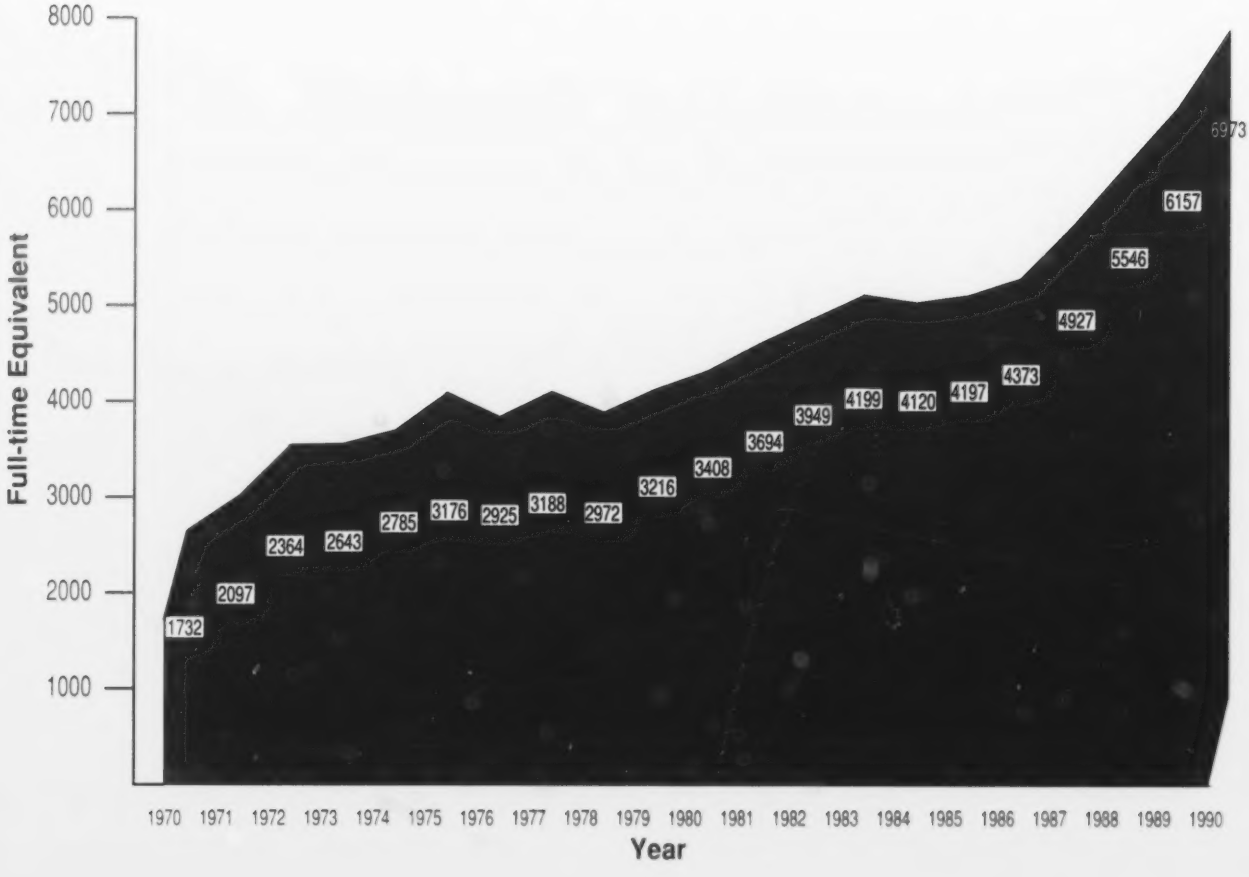


FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT

- Full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE) has grown steadily over the past 20 years and has exhibited a particularly rapid rate of growth during the last five years. (Full-time equivalent enrollment is defined as the number of credit hours in which students are enrolled divided by 15, the credit hour load of a hypothetical "full-time" student.)

- The 6,973 FTE enrollment in fall 1990 was an increase of 13.3 percent over the previous fall.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT
FALL 1970 - 1990



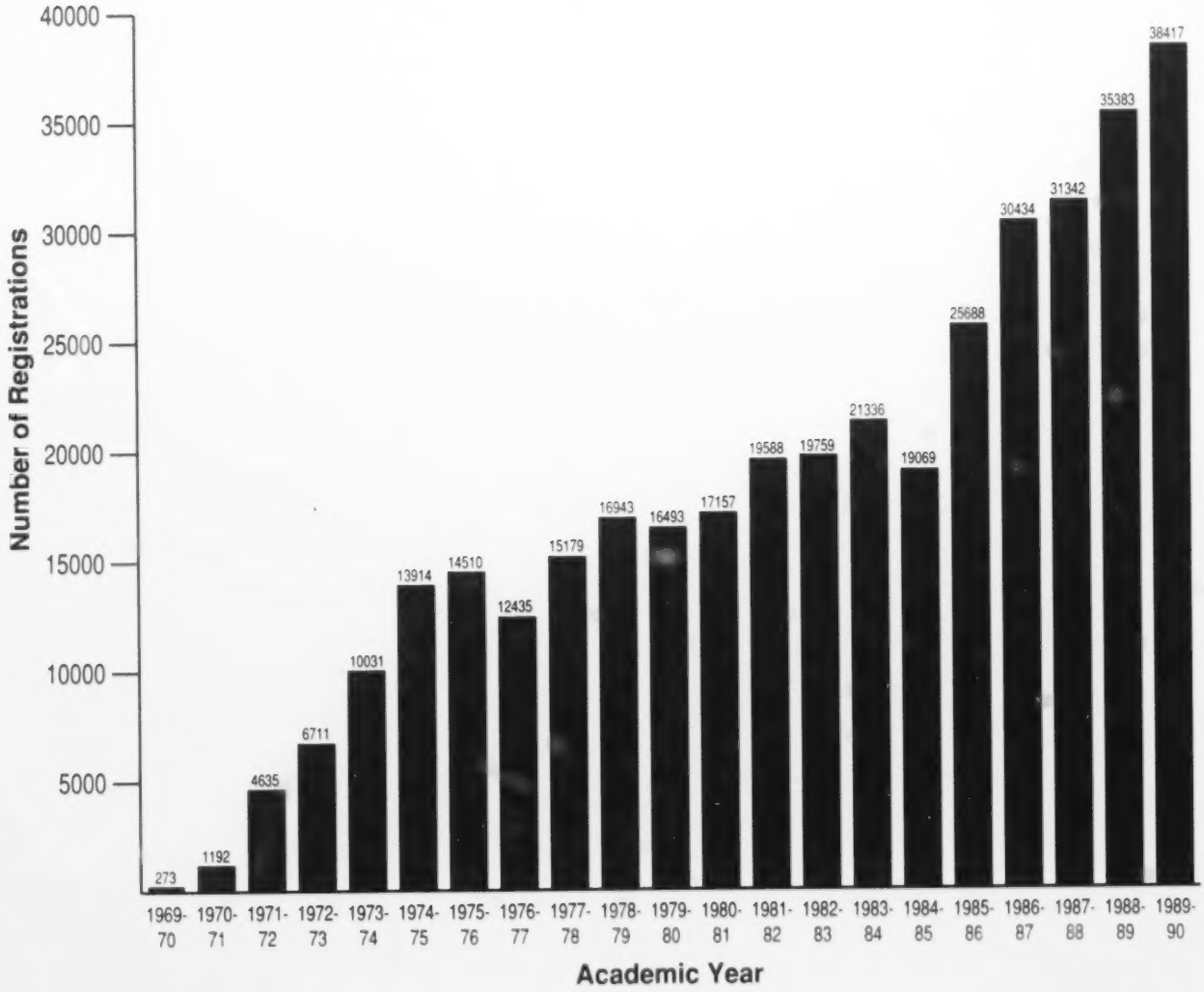
NON-CREDIT REGISTRATIONS

- Non-credit programs, which encompass continuing education and community service programs, began in the spring of 1970 with 273 registrations. By the 1989-90 academic year, more than 38,000 registrations were reported.

- Following a somewhat erratic growth period between 1975 and 1985, non-credit registrations doubled between the 1984-85 and 1989-90 academic years.

- Registrations in non-credit offerings during the 1989-90 academic year increased 8.6 percent over the previous year.

NON-CREDIT REGISTRATIONS
ACADEMIC YEARS 1969-70 – 1989-90



HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY SEX

- Female students first outnumbered male students in 1976, and females have continued to outnumber males since that time.

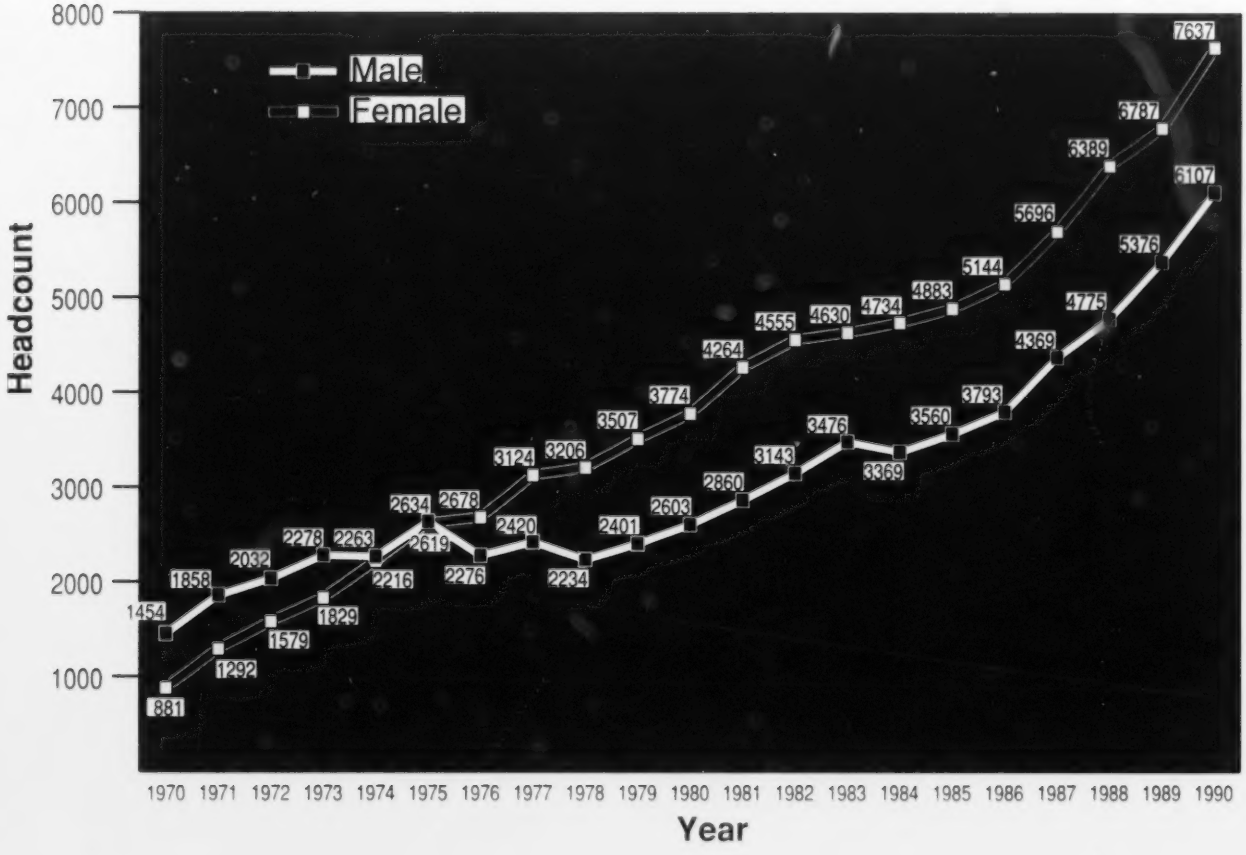
- Over the last 20 years, female students have accounted for more than 59 percent of the total increase in number of students at JCCC.

- Large increases in female student enrollment are primarily due to increasing numbers of part-time female students.

- While female students continue to outnumber male students, the last five years have seen a faster growth in the number of male students than female students. Between 1985 and 1990, male student enrollments increased 71.5 percent compared to 56.4 percent for female student enrollment.

- In fall 1990, female students accounted for nearly 56 percent of JCCC's total headcount.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY SEX
FALL 1970 - 1990



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STUDENT CREDIT-HOUR ENROLLMENT BY SEX

- Since 1977, female students have accounted for more than 50 percent of student credit hours.

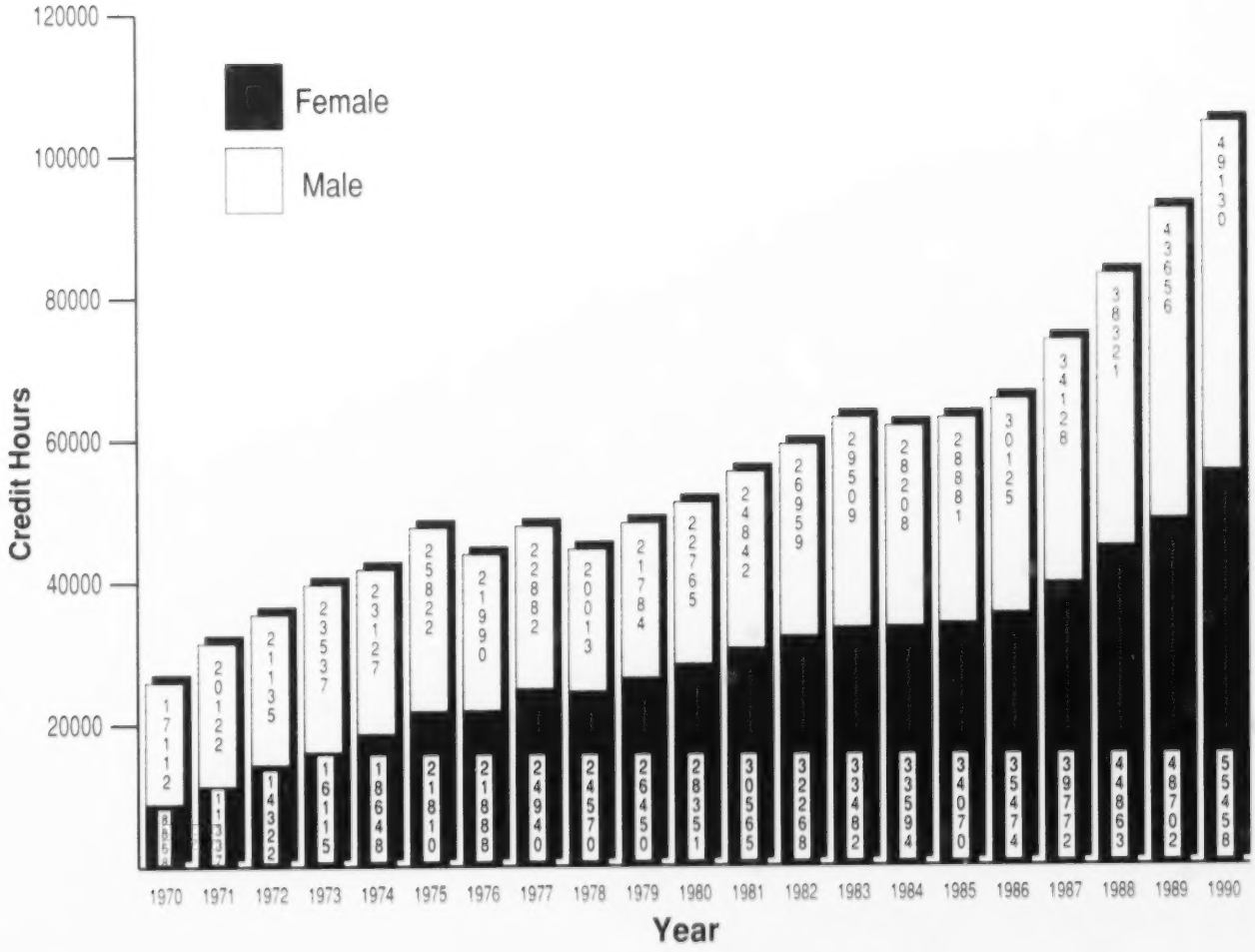
- More than 59 percent of the total increase in credit hours over the last 20 years was due to female students.

- On the average, male students enroll in more credit hours than female students (8 credit hours for males compared to 7.3 credit hours for females).

- Over the last five years, credit-hour enrollment for male students has grown at a faster rate than credit-hour enrollment for female students (70.1 percent vs. 62.8 percent).

- In fall 1990, female students accounted for 53 percent of student credit hour enrollment.

CREDIT-HOUR ENROLLMENT BY SEX
FALL 1970 - 1990



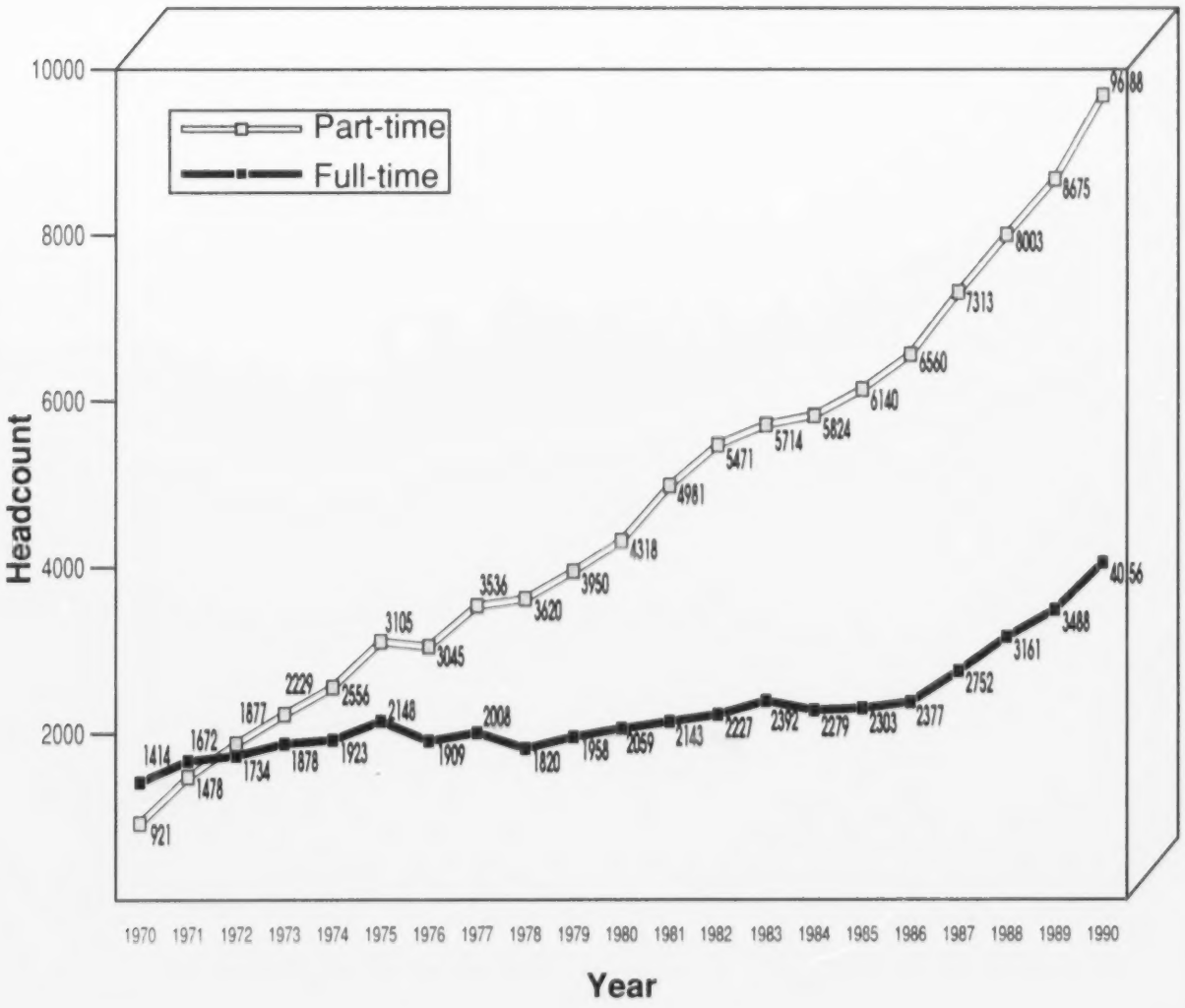
HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

- Nearly three-fourths (70.5 percent) of the students attending JCCC in fall 1990 were part-time students, a considerable change from fall 1970 when part-time students accounted for just over one-third (39.4 percent) of the total enrollment. Part-time students first accounted for the majority of total enrollment in 1972. (A part-time student is defined as a student enrolled in less than 12 credit hours.)

- Part-time students accounted for 76.8 percent of the increase in number of students between 1970 and 1990.

- While part-time enrollment was growing rapidly between 1970 and 1985, full-time enrollment showed only a modest growth rate of 63 percent. However, beginning in 1985 full-time enrollment experienced a more rapid rate of growth resulting in a 76 percent increase between 1985 and 1990.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
BY FULL- AND PART-TIME STATUS
FALL 1970 - 1990



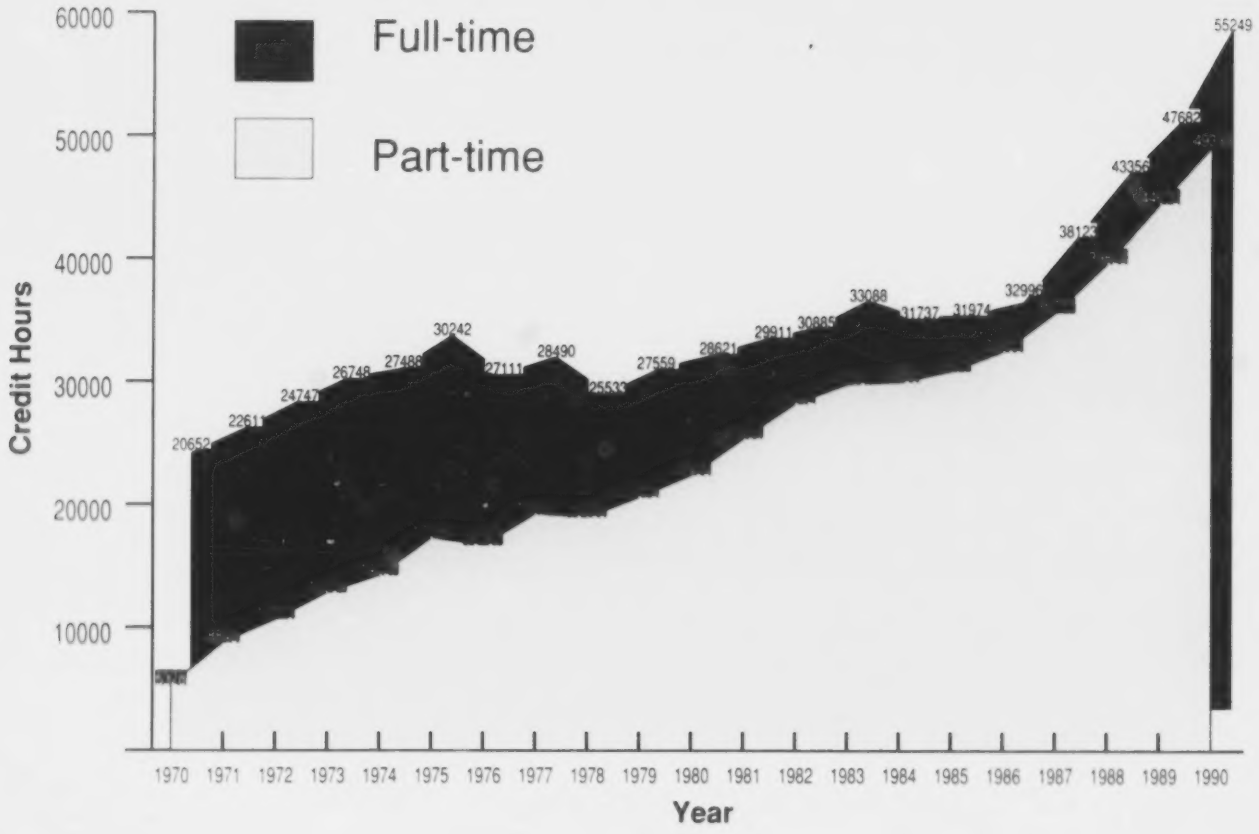
STUDENT CREDIT-HOUR ENROLLMENT BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

- Although significantly outnumbered by part-time students, full-time students accounted for nearly 53 percent of student credit-hour enrollment in fall 1990.

- Part-time students accounted for 56 percent of the growth in total credit hours between 1970 and 1990.

- Part-time students accounted for less than one-third of total student credit hours in 1970, but by 1986 they accounted for nearly one-half of student credit hours (49.7 percent). Since 1986, the percentage share of student credit hours by part-time students has averaged 47 to 48 percent of total credit hours.

CREDIT-HOUR ENROLLMENT
BY FULL- AND PART-TIME STATUS
FALL 1970 - 1990



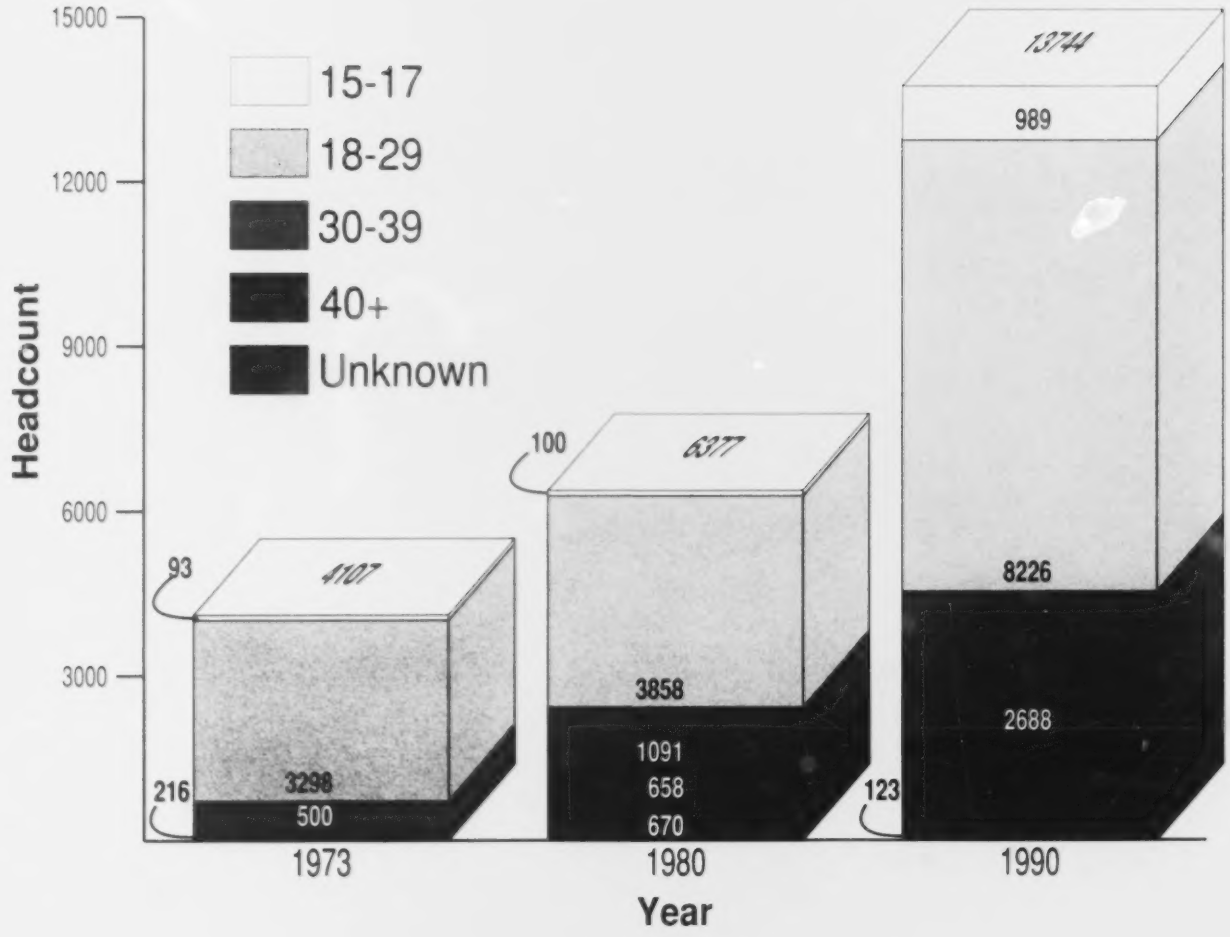
HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY AGE

• The increase in students 15-17 years old reflects the growing number of Johnson County high school students involved in the College Now and Quick Step programs.

• Students 18-29 years old accounted for 80.3 percent of headcount enrollment in fall 1973, the earliest year for which age data were available. By fall 1990, this group accounted for 59.9 percent of headcount enrollment.

• JCCC is attracting older students. While 18-29 year-olds still comprise the majority of JCCC's students, those in the over-30 age group are making up an increasingly larger share of the college's enrollment as they return to college, be it to start/finish work on their college degrees, upgrade job skills, learn new skills or for self-improvement.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY AGE
FALL 1973, FALL 1980 AND FALL 1990



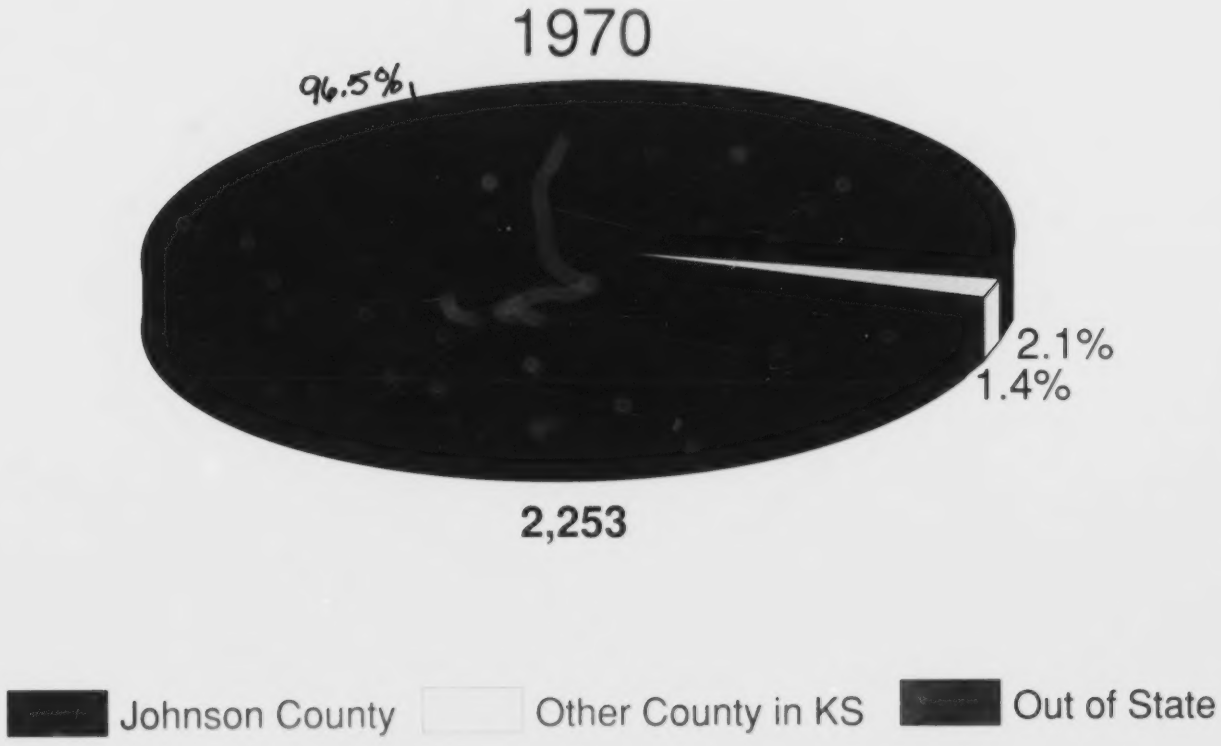
HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY RESIDENCE

- The vast majority of students attending JCCC are Johnson County residents.

- The percent of JCCC students that reside in other Kansas counties has grown from 2.1 percent in fall 1970 to 13.6 percent in fall 1990.

- The percent of students attending JCCC from out of state has grown from 1.4 percent of total enrollment in 1970 to 4.1 percent of total enrollment in 1990. Many of these out-of-state students are residents of nearby Kansas City, Missouri.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY RESIDENCE 1970 AND 1990

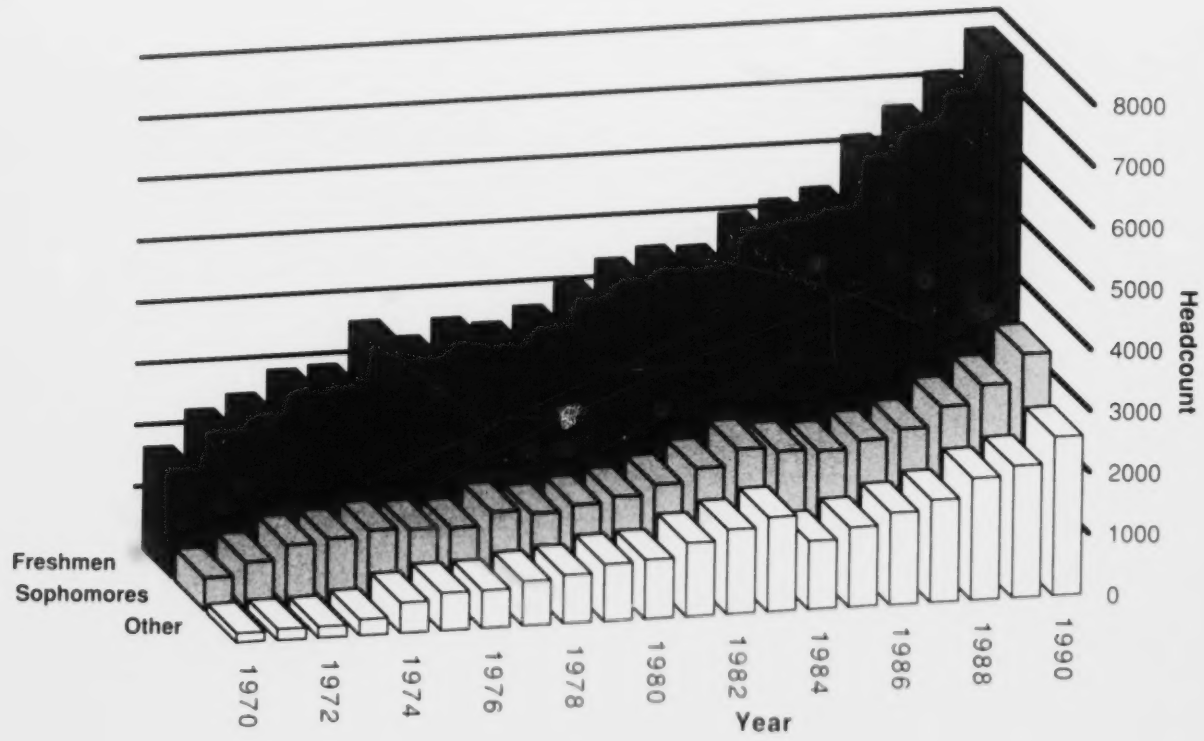


HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY CLASS LEVEL

• More than half of JCCC students were freshmen in 1990 compared to 1970 when nearly three-fourths of the students were freshmen.

• In recent years, enrollment of sophomores and students who have earned 64 or more college credits has increased more rapidly than enrollment of freshmen. Between 1985 and 1990, freshmen enrollment increased 50.8 percent while enrollment of sophomores and students with 64 or more credit hours increased 87.0 percent.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
BY CLASS LEVEL
FALL 1970 - 1990

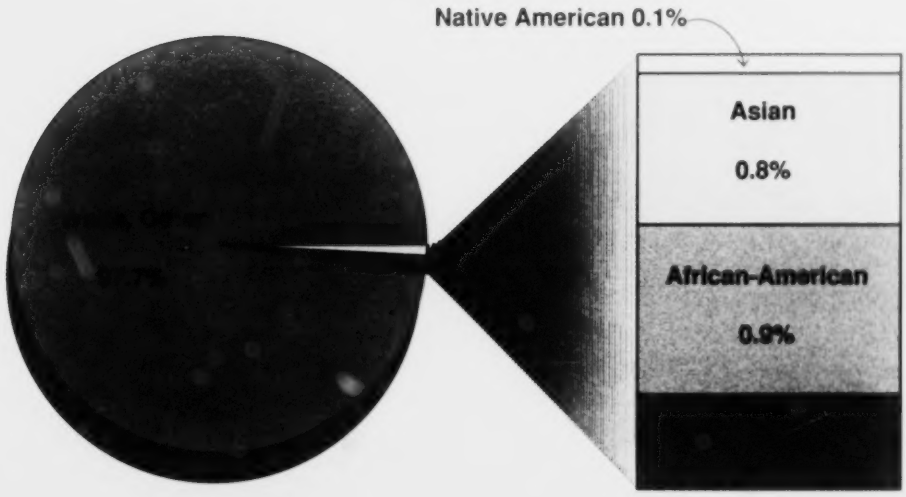


HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY RACE

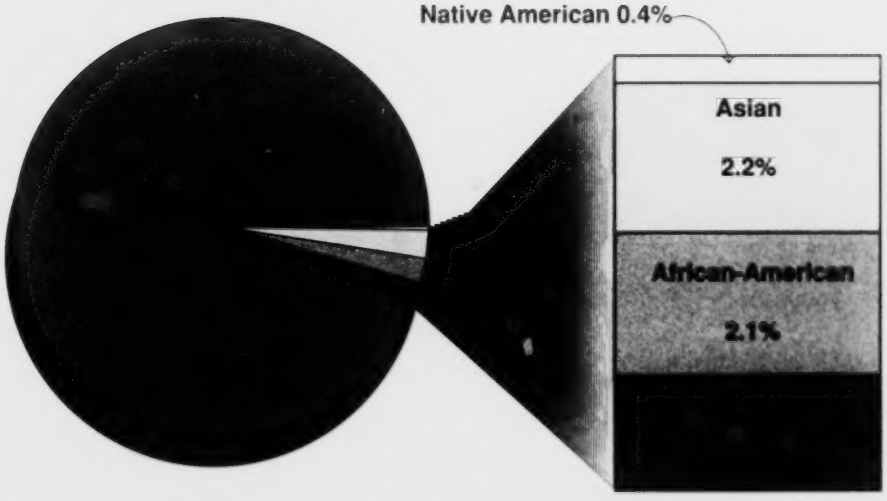
- Minority enrollment accounted for 6.4 percent of total enrollment in fall 1990.

- Minority enrollment has increased since 1980 when it accounted for 2.3 percent of total enrollment. Enrollment data by race were not available for 1970 or 1975.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
BY RACE
FALL 1980 AND 1990



1980



1990

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE

- More students attended JCCC with an educational objective of transferring to another college or university in 1990 than in 1985 (the earliest year for which data were available) (41.4 percent vs. 27.4 percent).

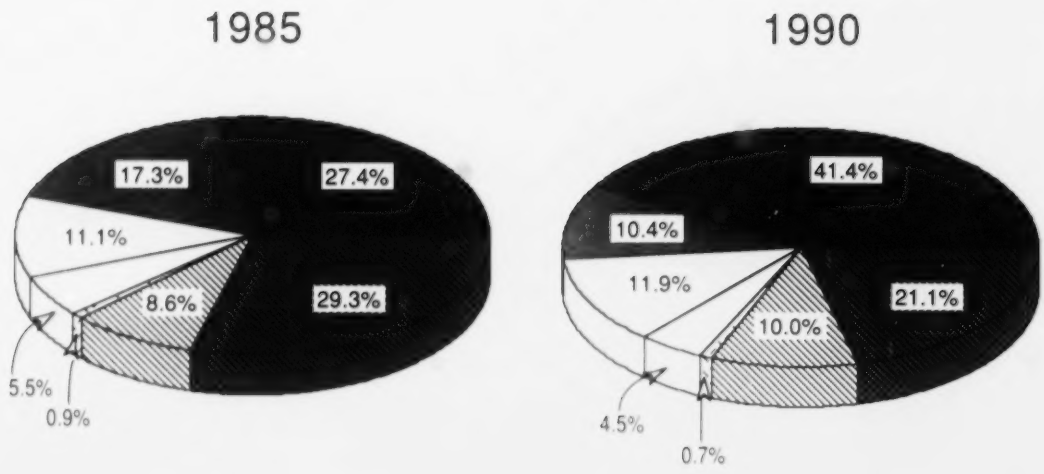
- The number of students attending JCCC for personal interest or self-improvement increased more than 90 percent between 1985 and 1990.

- Improving skills for their present job was an educational objective expressed by more than 11 percent of students in both 1985 and 1990.

- The percent of students indicating they were attending JCCC with an educational objective of preparing for future jobs declined between 1985 and 1990 (17.3 percent vs. 10.4 percent).

- According to surveys of former students, on the average more than 80 percent of JCCC students achieve their educational objective at JCCC.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE FALL 1985 AND 1990

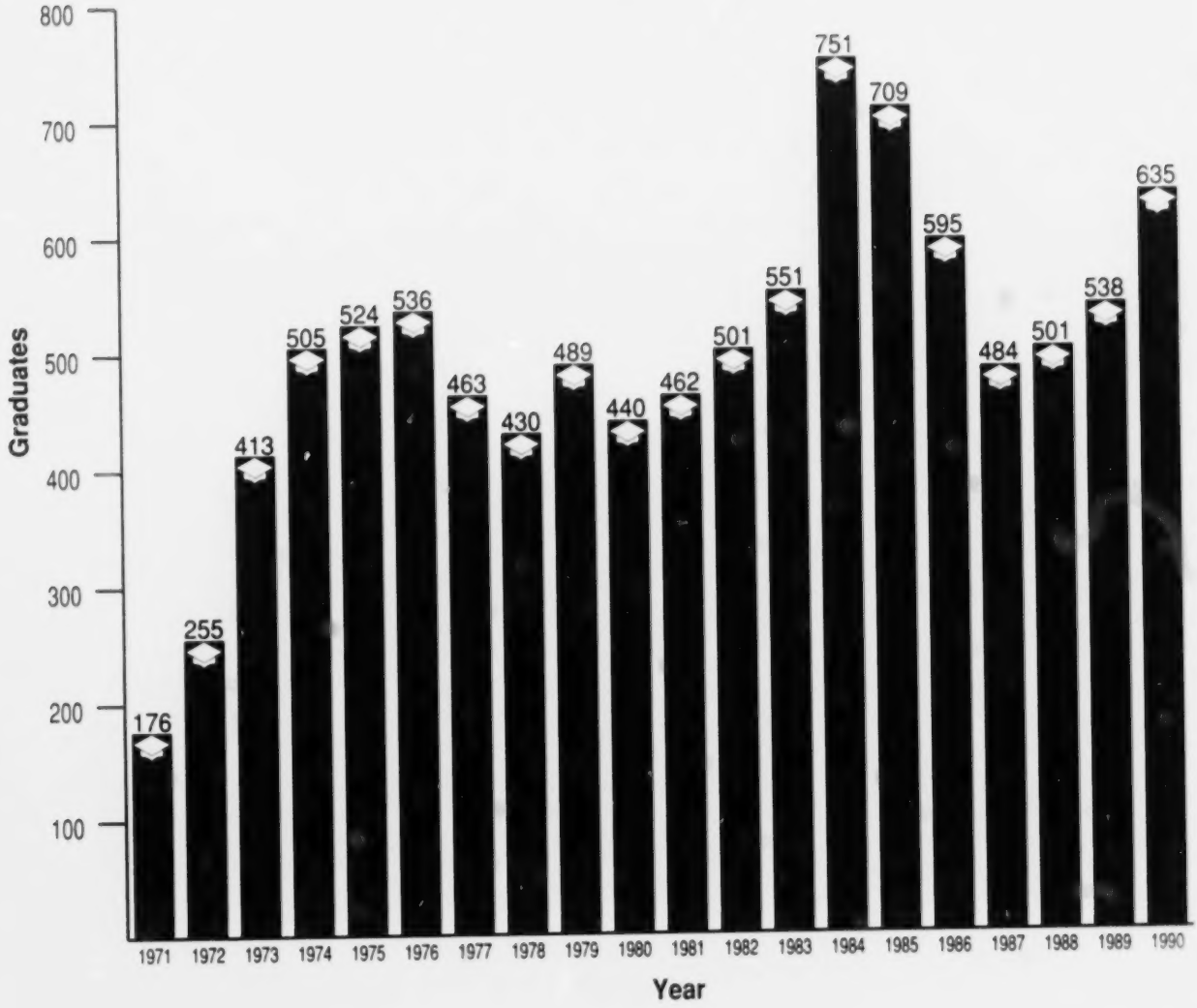


JCCC GRADUATES

- The number of JCCC graduates reached a high in 1984 and declined for the next two years. However, the number of graduates has been increasing since 1987.

- Graduation rates are not indicative of a community college's effectiveness. A much more accurate reflection of a community college's effectiveness is how successful the college is in helping students meet their educational objectives.

JCCC GRADUATES 1971 - 1990



REVENUE

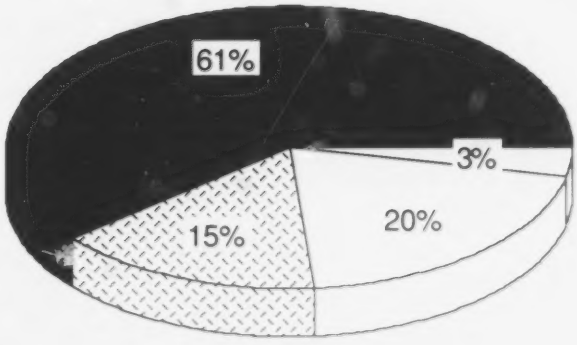
- Local taxpayers and students absorbed more of the cost in 1970 than they did in 1990. In 1970, more than 61 percent of the college's revenue was derived from local taxes and 20 percent from student tuition. By 1990, only 57 percent of the revenue was derived from local taxes and 17 percent was from student tuition.

- The proportion of JCCC revenue derived from the state increased from 15 percent in the 1970-71 fiscal year to 23 percent in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

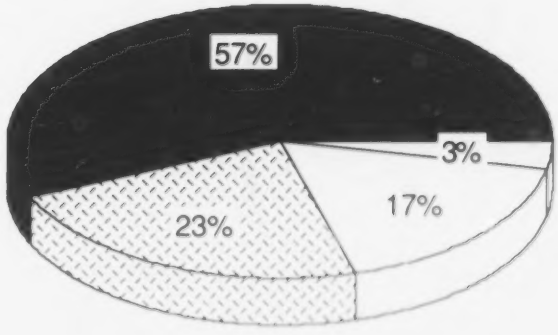
- In 1970, students attending JCCC paid $10 a credit hour if they were Kansas residents or $23.50 a credit hour if they were out-of-state residents. An additional $10 a-credit-hour activity fee was charged all students taking 12 or more credit hours. By 1990, Kansas resident students were paying $22 a credit hour in tuition while out-of-state students were paying $87.50 a credit hour. All students in 1990 paid $6 a credit hour in fees regardless of their credit-hour load.

REVENUE BY SOURCE
FISCAL YEAR 1971 AND 1991

FY 1970 - 71



FY 1990 - 91



Local
State
Tuition and Fees
Other

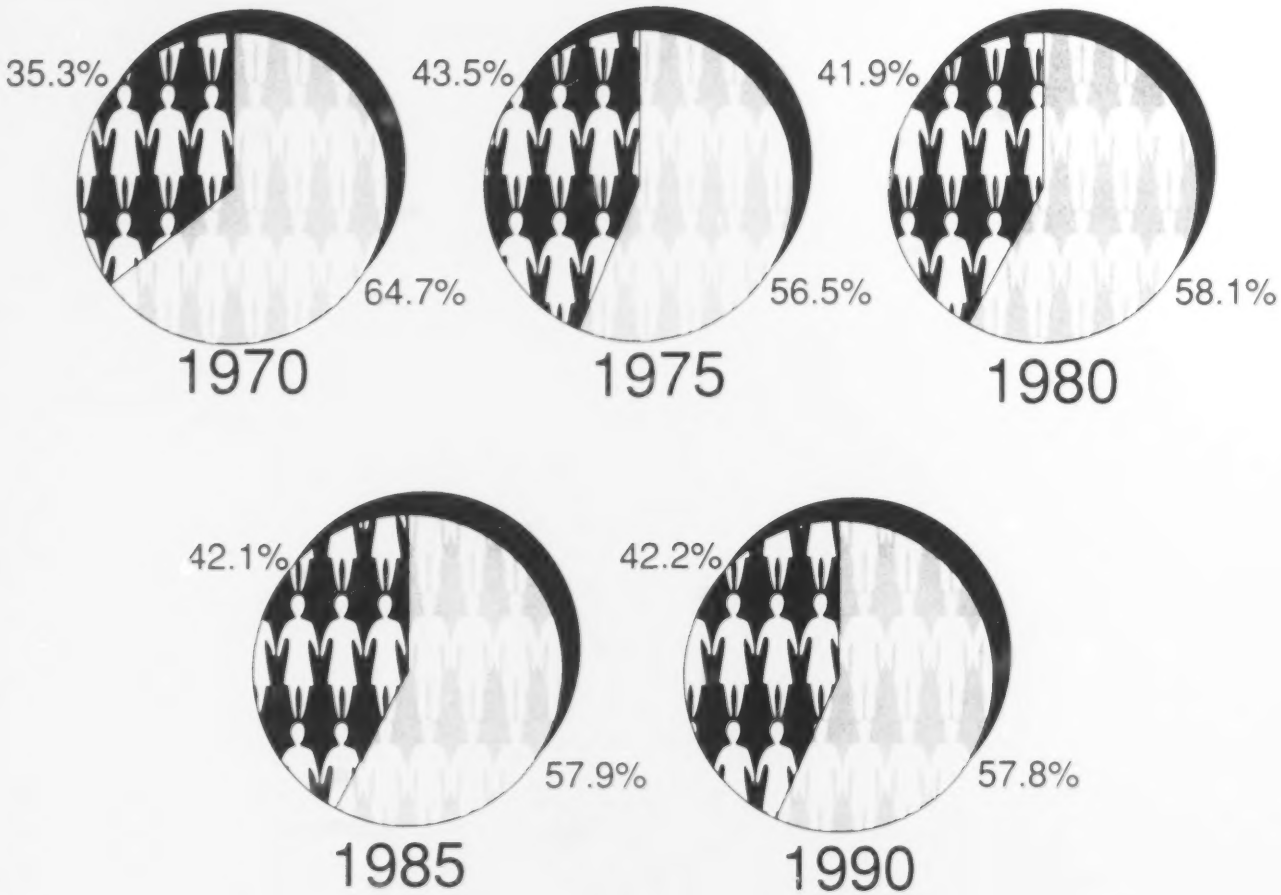
INSTRUCTORS

- In fall 1970, there were 68 full-time instructors at JCCC. By fall 1990, the college employed 222 full-time instructors.

- The number of full-time female instructors at JCCC has quadrupled since 1970. In 1990, female instructors accounted for 42.2 percent of total full-time instructors compared to 35.3 percent in 1970.

- In 1990, 15.8 percent of the full-time faculty held doctoral degrees compared to only six percent of the 1970 full-time faculty.

FULL-TIME INSTRUCTORS
FALL '70, '75, '80, '85 AND '90



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